

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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George F. Miller, Editor.
Walter C. Johnson, Business Manager.

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Burning towns is another indication of impending strategic retreats.

Victories of the allies are matters of extremely great interest to the queen of Roumania.

The allies and the Germans seem agreed on one point. The Germans will not retain Belgium.

Senator Smoot frankly says \$8,000,000 a year cannot be raised by taxation. We shall see.

Nothing succeeds like success. Nobody will feel impatient with Foch so long as he keeps the Huns going.

The Emergency Shipping board, it would seem, is called upon to meet emergencies of various natures.

The doctors are to be mobilized. As if the menace of the boches was not enough for the boys to encounter.

Finland probably thought it just as well to wait for developments before installing a Hohenzollern monarchy.

Italy is inclined to keep things moving along the Albanian front. But unbroken quiet still reigns at Saloniki.

Sir Edward Carson believes in preparedness. He spends the full in assembling war material for use by Ulster.

"Who's afraid?" inquires Gov. Whitman, who declares he will continue in the race whether the colonel runs or not.

The aircraft investigations are different from Mr. Tennyson's brook. They are to have an end some of these days.

Bought any woolen goods lately? Then it ought not to be necessary to argue the sheep and dog question with you.

The fuel administration seems disposed to adopt a prohibition law of its own. Breweries cannot run without coal.

In the strictest sense of the terms, neither congress nor politics is adjourned. But congress is nearer the mark.

Late information indicates that Hearst will enter the race for governor of New York and that the colonel will not.

Uncle Joe Cannon has erected his own monument, but he is in no particular hurry about taking up quarters near to it.

It is declared that a speed of 250 miles an hour might easily be attained with airplanes were it not for the difficulty of stopping.

Mr. Hoover's sugar regulations will serve again to concentrate interest in the sorghum patch and the production of long sweetening.

Tom Heflin still has his suspicions. The strain of running down treason in and out of congress is telling on Tom's nerves.

Will the German fleet come out? Well, hardly since the allies are picking up those big guns brought ashore for the drive to Paris.

Like our friend Mr. Peay, there are numerous congressmen who would prefer to discuss details of revenue legislation after the election.

Paris looks more and more like a bunch of sour grapes to the Kaiser. We shall await his summing up of the four years of war with interest.

Also Senator Smoot says we couldn't spend \$24,000,000,000 a year if we had it. We wouldn't gamble on that, however. Spending is our long suit.

A satisfactory explanation of the withdrawal of German troops would probably be that their advanced location was discovered to be unhealthy.

Fear of the election of socialists is said to have aided in the adjournment of politics and the fusion of democrats and republicans in six New York congressional districts.

Austria is considering the release of felons from prison on account of lack of food for them. But by far the greater portion of Austrian and German criminals are not in jail.

In the midst of the counter drive, Gen. March stopped long enough to inform us that there are nearly a million and a quarter Americans in France. Germans are said to estimate the number at nearer 10,000,000.

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE.

Another matter of general interest which is before the Massachusetts constitutional convention for consideration is the relations between the governor and the legislature—the distribution of power between the executive and the legislative. That there should be considerable discussion of this feature of a new constitution was inevitable. It is apparent, however, that for many years, and regardless of law, there has been a steady trend in the direction of greater power for the executive and less for the legislature. In nation and states the movement is equally pronounced and uniform. The centralizing of authority is continually insisted upon.

The modern idea puts the cart before the horse. The constitutional scheme does not seem to contemplate such a condition of affairs. Concentration of power and authority doesn't harmonize very well with democracy. It is difficult to avoid the interpretation that the constitution intended that the legislative institution should be the great constructive force of the country. This because its very nature and composition involve deliberation. It is, in fact, the people acting in miniature. The products of legislation represent in condensed form the matured decisions of the people. They exhibit a translation of the people's will into concrete law.

On the other hand, the executive is or should be—the agent of the people and the legislature. It is his duty to execute the laws—not to make them—and to manage such business affairs as are committed to his oversight. He may suggest to the legislature from time to time such things as he thinks ought to be done, but the responsibility of action is not his. In the final analysis, it is not his province to tell the legislature what must be done, but it is the latter's duty to tell him. He is responsible to the legislature for the faithful discharge of duty, and may be impeached and removed from office if he neglects.

But, in recent years, the legislative department has not asserted its prerogatives with much vigor. It is used to being lectured and coddled by the executive, and usually turns the other cheek. It seems willing to surrender at least a large portion of its responsibility if allowed to hold its job and draw its pay. Presumably, the legislature receives its instructions from the people in its election, but in the end it usually accepts a later interpretation of these instructions from the president or governor, as the case may be. The legislative department merits the blessings allotted to the meek.

MR. PEAY'S ADDRESS.

The speech of Hon. Austin Peay at the court house last night was a clever presentation of his claims as a candidate for governor and, while not up to expectations in some respects, it was delivered with a dignity and a poise befitting the office which he seeks. He was particularly strong in his assertion of not only the right but the duty of citizens to study and manifest interest in domestic governmental problems, notwithstanding a state of war, as the ground basis of democracy.

The speaker also depicted with great fidelity the wasteful methods of our legislatures, the unfortunate financial condition of the state treasury resulting therefrom and the great impropriety of having political boards to handle our charitable institutions and our public road department. He was also especially severe in his castigation of the back-tax system which has so long disgraced the state. Mr. Peay's rather caustic references to his "judicial opponent" as an exemplar of economy and law enforcement elicited considerable interest and applause.

The address evinced a clear understanding of the situation in the state. But the discussion of remedies was, to a degree, disappointing. The possibility for economy was shown to be wide, but no intimation was given as to where the speaker would begin retrenchment. Apparently he preferred to wait until after election before going into details. The evils and debauchery of our "rotten" back-tax system were demonstrated with precision, but here again the remedy insinuated was a transfer of the control of its personnel from the comptroller to the governor rather than its complete abolition.

The frequent assertion of one of his opponents, "who thinks he is running for governor," that the speaker is a "liquor man," was resented by Mr. Peay, who declared that the liquor issue is settled in Tennessee and no patriotic man will again agitate it. This issue was handled rather gingerly, however, but the opinion was expressed that the national amendment would probably be ratified before Rye's term as governor expires. The election of good, strong men to the legislature was especially urged. On the whole, the candidate made a good impression.

Why should Mr. Peay mar his otherwise good speech by laying stress on the fact that while his party organization was wallowing in the whiskey traffic in the mire and making itself a stench in the nostrils of good people in Tennessee he stuck to it and allowed its besotted leaders to do his thinking for him, even when they violated all the principles of democracy and justice. If all other democrats of the state had been as willing to vote a yellow dog ticket on any platform fixed up by the distillers and brewers of the state as he, where would we be now? We suggest to the distinguished gentleman from Clarksville that he go light on that part of his record and, if possible, keep it from being an issue.

We sympathize with the Kaiser's difficulties in getting written a suitable national hymn. We are also trying to imagine what one would look and sound like.

"WHITE COAL" NOT YET.

Congress invites inspection of its record of legislation, but whether it does so or not, it is the privilege and duty of the citizenship to look it over. It is probably safe to assume that achievements in legislation hardly ever come up to expectations. The following paragraph from a recent issue of the New York Evening Post indicates an instance wherein disappointment almost sinks the heart:

"White coal" would be so valuable this winter—and every winter and summer—that it is good news that the house has taken up for prompt passage the long-pending water power bill. If congress passes this measure, there will be less reason to regret its deferred action. Nearly four months have elapsed since Secretary Lane appeared before the house to urge the bill. It has the approval of the interior department, war department, and agricultural department, of moderate conservationists in the east, and of much western opinion that opposed former measures. Its terms are such that, while protecting the public interest, private investment would be encouraged by it. It congress moves promptly, we may well have many hydroelectric plants tapping our fifty or sixty million undeveloped horsepower, and easing the strain on our mines and cars, before the abnormal conditions brought about by the war disappear.

The foregoing was written just following the announcement that the water power bill had been reported to the house and would be pushed to passage before the recess. But there was another turn of the kaleidoscope and the pleasing view was dissolved. The fuel administration is sending out ominous warnings of an impending fuel famine accompanied by rationing of available coal, but congress is tired and insists on having its rest now. Apparently, it grows weary even with the prospect of well doing.

Congress has been extremely generous in its grants of power. It has authorized the president to do, pretty much whatever he may take a fancy to do, without very much hesitation. It has turned the railroads and express companies over to Secretary McAdoo and has given Postmaster-General Burleson control of the telegraphs and telephones. These are largely grants of larger political power. They add nothing to the resources of the country. There is an apparent "stall" when anything constructive is undertaken.

Three cabinet secretaries have been beseeching congress for authority to proceed with the development of the wasting hydro-electric power of the country, but as yet without avail. More heatless days are probably just around the corner, but congress waits. Its mind runs to politics rather than to industrial progress.

INCONSISTENT POLICIES.

The German diplomatic system was subjected to the severest criticism in a recent issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung, according to an Amsterdam dispatch. "When foreign countries see several persons with great influence upon the state pursuing in this country policies quite at variance; when they see that the intention of one side is openly opposed by another; when every declaration of those governing is immediately half recalled by a subsequent statement and a jangling dispute rages in the newspapers regarding the interpretation of it then the world must assuredly come to the conclusion that the German political system is false," says the newspaper in concluding its article. "That we believe is the main reason why we do not attain peace. Our declarations are given no credit. There is only one means of reforming our foreign policy. It consists in reforming our internal policy."

The Frankfort paper opens its article with the statement that the foreign policy pursued by Germany was carried out "in a noisy squabble, with opponents fighting and intriguing against one another."

"We have by no means pursued a single policy. We have had ten or fifteen policies, right and wrong, mixed," the newspaper added. Referring to Chancellor von Hertling's recent statement that the business of the foreign minister was merely to carry out the policy of the chancellor, the article says the foreign minister's prestige was thereby still further lowered, as foreign nations would object to carrying on negotiations with a subordinate who had no plenary powers.

The state executive committee of the democratic party may deteriorate into an organization such as it used to be when it ordered "soap box" primaries, or served as a self-perpetuating political machine, if we don't look out. It is too bad that the custom has again grown to put officeholders in these committee places. All three of the candidates in this district are holders of public office. The latest entry is the private secretary to our congressman. Wouldn't Judge Moon be the stronger before the people if he were not answerable for the conduct on that committee of any one very close to him.

Sixteen counties of Tennessee have oversubscribed their allotment of war savings stamps. Hamilton county is among these, with \$2,200,000, or 102 per cent of its allotment, taken. Wilson county comes first in percentage, with \$600,000 pledged, and in their order come Lincoln, Trousdale, Rutherford, Giles, Davidson and Hamilton. Weakley, Franklin, Robertson, Bedford, Jackson, James, DeKalb, Tipton and Smith are on the honor roll. Eighty counties have yet to make up their shortages. Shelby county has only 63 per cent subscribed, and Knox county has only 55 per cent.

Tyrus Cobb has announced his retirement from baseball at the end of the present season. Then perhaps he will go to the front if the front can wait that long.

Our curiosity is aroused as to the identity of that big paper in the interior in which the Kaiser is alleged to have sunk a lot of perfectly good money.

JUST LIKE THAT!



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PRAISES NATIONAL GUARD.

Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, has publicly praised the conduct of the Rainbow and New England divisions of the national guard in the battle now in progress in France. "The glorious achievements of these units," says the New York World, "now officially acknowledged, should set at rest for all time the prejudice so long held against them."

It will be remembered that Secretary of War Garrison resigned his office because he was overruled in his determination to abolish the national guard as part of the armed forces of the country. Gen. Scott, chief of staff, and Gen. Wood agreed with him, saying the guard was a military failure. Most of the arguments against the guard were by those advocating compulsory military service in time of peace. Other important testimony to the good work of the guard is borne by the Army and Navy Journal, which, in its issue of July 20, says:

"Our first real preparation for what has been done during the past week in France was the passage of the national defense act in 1915, without which it is inconceivable that our army could have reached the state it has today. Its general staff and national guard features were roundly abused as worthless, yet the general staff (thanks to Secretary Baker's shrewd and masterly interpretation of the law as affecting it) never was stronger than it is today, never was the national guard ever so effective as a fighting force."

The Journal speaks of our great feat in transporting 1,700,000 officers and men to Europe within a year, "a thing that the reputed most highly trained group of military specialists in the world, the German general staff, said we never could do."

Because the United States was not a military nation, the German government treated us with indifference, and by repeated insults and injuries, forced us to declare war. The Army and Navy Journal appropriately quotes Goethe as to the meaning of the battles which occurred a century and a quarter ago on the soil of France, and the similar import of those of today, it says:

"One of the delusions the German government and its general staff have been laboring under for many years is that the United States could not create an army that was worth consideration as a foe. That government and its general staff are tasting the quality of our troops in the field and the flavor is bitter on their tongues. One hundred and twenty-six years ago there was fought a battle in France (at Valmy, within the zone of war today) on the date that France first called herself a republic. Kellerman won that battle against the Prussians and Austrians with levies of new troops from the lower and middle-classes of France, who found that they could face cannon balls, pull triggers and cross bayonets without having been drilled into military machines, and without being offered by actions of noble spirits. They had, it seems, the same spirit we like to think animates our army which the Germans abroad and some critics at home denied our men. They awoke to the consciousness of their own instinctive soldiership. It is to be hoped the day is not far distant when, by the aid of the American army, the allies can say at the close of the decisive battle of the war, 'Goethe did, after Valmy was lost to his friends: "From this place, and from this day forth, commences a new era in the world's history, and you can all say that you were present at its birth." That day will mark the end of the ideals of Prussian autocracy, and on it democracy will have a new birth."

This is a fine passage in our leading military technical publication.

A SINKING SHIP.

The following extract from an Amsterdam dispatch of recent date furnishes a glance at economic conditions in Germany:

"An interesting sidelight on internal conditions in Germany is shed by the reports reaching Berlin from the various parts of the fatherland, according to telegrams received here. The tax-ridden population is desirous of emigrating and settling in Ukraine, where it is believed farming conditions are easier and taxation will be lighter."

How the situation in internal Germany can be other than hopeless with the crushing burden of debt and taxes overhanging is difficult to understand. The industries of the country are highly organized and the people industrious and thrifty, but everything has its limitations. Apparently there is no hope for the country, economically speaking, except through repudiation, and that would help very little.

The tide has turned definitely against Germany. Visions of huge indemnities have dissolved into thin air. Clearly the pan-Germanist and Junker have overreached themselves. The truth of the situation will, of course, get home to the people. Then with what face will the war lords meet them and ask them to endure another winter in the trenches?

It is only natural that the worker a small farmer should want to get away. But those who have nailed them to the economic cross will scarcely permit it.

Von Kuehlman is in retirement, but he has the satisfaction of having told his people frankly what they had reason to expect. Already they have had evidence that what he said as to the unlikelihood of winning the war by force was hard, common sense.

Six or eight months ago the knackers were insisting that an army of 5,000,000 would be necessary to turn the trick. Now, that they see such an army approaching, they are convinced that this number will be only a beginning. It is the opinion of the boches, derived from recent experience, however, that much less than 5,000,000 will be sufficient.

North Dakota has passed a law providing for the guarantee of bank deposits. Congress is also expected soon to pass a similar measure for the country.

Some time it may be made plain why a social sinner of the male persuasion is more welcome in a public hospital than his female partner. But it has not been done yet.

Editor First Songbook in South.

In your obituary column of July 20 appears the notice of the death of Prof. J. B. Vaughan, of Athens, Ga., in which there is the statement that "he was the first song writer south of the Mason and Dixon line to publish a book of sacred songs." This is so very far from the truth that it ought not to go unnoticed. I was very well acquainted with Prof. Vaughan, and was the first songbook editor to publish one of his songs.

I do not know who "the first song writer south of the Mason and Dixon line to publish a sacred-song book" was, but certainly the said first songbook was published before Prof. Vaughan was born. One of the earliest sacred-song books, if not the first, published south of the Mason and Dixon line was "The Harmonia Sacra," edited and published by Joseph Funk at Singer's Glen, Va. This book was published when the author was comparatively a young man, and he was an uncle of my father, who died at the age of 83, in 1916. Joseph Funk died

THE SUBMARINE.

(Written for The News.)
Out of the deep, from their last long sleep,
They are calling to you and me;
They are crying aloud, in their watery shroud,
From their sepulchers under the sea.
Voices may come from lips that are dumb
Though ocean may roll between,
So the living can tell of that work of hell
And its demon, the submarine.

With half-closed eyes the infant lies
Close to its mother's breast;
Each wave that rolls its restless coils
A dirge for their last long rest.
Their dying walls on the ocean gales
Are borne to the realms on high.
The angelic bear and drop pitying tears
On the graves where the murdered lie.
Eyes long since dim look up to Him
Who ruleth both land and sea,
And those helpless hands revenge demands.
For vengeance is mine, saith He.

With his help we will stay the whelp
Of these wolves of infamy,
Bury it deep where its victims sleep
In the depths of the cold gray sea.
Lord, with Thy might aid us to smite
This serpent with deadly sting,
So the millions of hell can all tell the hell
For the death of this hideous thing.
F. C.

of old age before J. B. Vaughan was born.

Another of the early sacred-song writers to publish books was William Walker, a native of Georgia, or South Carolina, I am not certain which. His books were "Southern Harmony" and "Christian Harmony." Mr. Walker died of old age before Mr. Vaughan knew anything about music. "The Harp of Columbia" was published by a Tennessean, I think, long before I had thought of editing and publishing songbooks, and yet I had written and had published three books before Mr. Vaughan's name appeared to a song. My fourth book was named "Good Tidings," and was published in 1884, and Mr. Vaughan's name appeared on it as one of the associate authors, and it contained his first published piece, the first book to bear his name as a sole author was "Our Song Wreath," a little book published for him by A. J. Showalter & Co. at Dalton, Ga., in 1885, the same year that I published my fifth book. Since that time I have written and compiled twice forty books and have sold 4,000,000 copies of them. But long before I had published my first book such southern sacred-song writers as R. M. McIntosh, Aldine S. Kieffer, Dr. A. B. and L. C. Everett, as well as others, had compiled and published many sacred-song books south of the Mason and Dixon line. J. B. Vaughan was one of many southern sacred-song writers and publishers of his "fathering" who have done well, and his memory will long be cherished by the many who have used his books and sung his songs, but it is best to keep to the records.
A. J. SHOWALTER.
Chattanooga, July 22.

Genuine Democracy.

Editor The News:
"Why flinch from the breakfast table of the man of moderate means, or from the poor man, when the war profiteers have so much more money than they can use?" asks Senator William E. Borah. We are informed that: "It is estimated from the figures of the internal revenue commissioner that one-tenth of 1 per cent of the American people received last year two and one-half billion dollars of unearned incomes." From the same source it is found that "less than one-quarter of 1 per cent of the farmers of the country enjoyed a taxable income of over \$3,000." Let the American people think in answer to Senator Borah's question in keeping with the purposes of a democratic people now fighting with the democratic forces of the whole world to exist genuine democracy upon the earth.
C. A. DAGLEY.
Chattanooga, July 23.

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AMONG THE BRETHREN.

As the Newport Plain Talk sees it, in the following, the government expects every citizen to do his duty according to his ability: "The government has received reports on all people in Cocks county who have refused to buy war stamps and the matter will be taken up directly with those who are able to buy. The government does not expect help from those who are not able to do anything, but there are mighty few people outside the poor-house who cannot help some. Our government has made it possible for every American citizen to help win the war. Any man who refuses to help is not an American citizen and should be interned."

According to the following from the Cleveland Herald, heroic measures are necessary to curb the profiteer: "We need in this country a genuine Spartan spirit which will arouse without mercy the incubus of the profiteer. Moral suasion has no effect on the hide of that sort of scoundrel. Let the executioner get in his work. That will cure the difficulty."

Fighting is just what the negro soldier is looking for, according to this extract from the Smithville Review: "Enemy agents are trying to make trouble by representing that negro soldiers are put in the most dangerous posts on the battle front, but no trouble is being made because the negro soldiers do not object to dangerous work. On the contrary, according to Gen. Pershing, they are not getting as much of it as they really want."

Although you may not be going to have one, this from the Brownsville States-Graphic may help you to a better appreciation of vacations: "A vacation spent away from home is a providential arrangement to make a man realize that he has the best job in the world, the best home in the world, and the best wife and children in the world."

The following is an extract from the Greenville Democrat's declarations for Senator Shields: "President Wilson needs and must have the solid support of the American people to lead us to victory. There is no time to play politics in national affairs, to experiment, or to give way to personal preference for individuals, however much we like them or how meritorious their claims."

Times change and we change with them if we are to believe the following clipping from the Murfreesboro News-Banner: "What has become of the old-time farmer who looked forward to dollar wheat as the dawn of his financial millennium?—Nashville Banner. He is still here looking for two dollars and fifty cents a bushel now."

We do not know who is meant in the subjoined extract from the Knoxville Journal and Tribune, but somebody is, evidently: "Any honest man would hate to be elected to a judicial, or any other office, if his election might be due to the efforts of a sneak, or sneaks, who are too cowardly to give their own names."

Certain campaign methods sometimes cut both ways, according to the following from the Johnson City Staff: "It is stated that Shields will receive a large vote in a certain county in Tennessee because he favored that county for the location of the armour plate plant. But on the other hand, the same counties that he has aspired for this plant and worked for it that will more than even the scale. When Tom Rye becomes United States senator, Tennessee will again have a representative. Let us enough to represent the entire state rather than one county."

Everybody is still in the dark as to whom the president has elected senator from Tennessee, if we are to believe this from the McMinnville Standard: "You have probably never sent any urgent appeals to the senate in order to save the country and win the war."

Much appreciated information for unfortunate married men is herewith submitted by the Knoxville Chronicle: "Married men writes to ask what he shall do during his wife's absence when all the wishes get dirty? As it would be an absolute impossibility for him to wash them, there seems nothing left but to use them over again as they are."

The pinching of the shoe on the other foot is indicated in this extract from the Maryville Enterprise: "Now that the allies are able to get their airplanes over into Germany the Germans are whining and asking the allies to desist dropping bombs on towns not in actual battle area. It is atrocious, but the lesson was learned from Germany and Germany did her teaching so frequently and so insistently, notwithstanding protests from all civilized nations, that the allies do not feel inclined to desist just now. Berlin has to suffer at least partial destruction before the debt will be paid."

The following from the Rockwood Times suggests that the colored brother is not always inapt in his choice of terms: "A negro selection, in explaining to the white man, by going over the top, realized that it usually meant 'Good mornin', Jesus' And that is about the size of it for those who engage in a hail storm of bullets. However, the boys must go over when the occasion demands it and it is a pleasure to note that the Americans do not heed 'go through with it when called upon.'"

CHOLERA STILL RAGES IN CITY OF PETROGRAD

Copenhagen, July 23.—There are nearly 500 cholera victims daily at Petrograd now, according to information from the Russian capital today.

—In New York City—
A Good Room with Bath
at \$2.00 to \$3.00 Per Day
is Hard to Find
But those who have been there will tell you "You can get them" at the

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